

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

VOL. VIII, NO. 26

BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917

\$2.00 YEARLY

F. M. Thompson Co.

The Quality Store
Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery and
Everything in Shoes

Headquarters for 'Regal' and 'Invictus' Brand
Fine Shoes
for Ladies and Gentlemen.

! REMEMBER !

Our Special Offer of Ten Per Cent. for
SPOT CASH
And Orders on Local Unions

Make Your Money Go As Far As You Can

PHONE 25

The Store That Saves You Money

OFFICE PHONE '153'

RESIDENCE PHONE '154'

E. J. POZZI

Contractor & Builder

Lumber Yard

DEALER IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Sash and Doors. Shingles and Lath

Cement and Brick Construction

All Building Materials Supplied.

Plans Furnished. Estimates Given

Blairmore

Sinclair Block

Alberta

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes. It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds. Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada
Blairmore Branch, Bellevue Branch, — A. J. Munro, Manager,
Hillcrest, sub. to Bellevue.

STAMPEDE

AGRICULTURAL & LIVE STOCK
EXHIBITION - RACE MEET
BASEBALL TOURNAMENT
:: NIGHT STREET CARNIVAL ::

Medicine Hat, July 10, 11, 12 and 13

FIVE GREAT SHOWS IN ONE

\$25,000 IN PRIZES

100 Hours of Continuous Fun

-- All Profits For Patriotic Purposes --

Auto Transportation from City to Grounds 35c.
Ample Sleeping Accommodation at Regular Fixed Charges
Cheap Rates on All Railroads.
For Prize List and other particulars write G. W. McClafferty, Secretary

"TURN 'ER LOOSE!"

Machine guns were used on Sinn Feiners (or Fine Sinners) in disturbances in Cork on Sunday last.

The Allan liner, Carthaginian, has been sunk, after collision with a mine.

Red Cross Garden Festival July 2nd

The Blairmore Red Cross Society will conduct a Garden Fete on Monday, July 2nd, on the lawn of Mr. Charbonnier. Ice cream, cake, strawberries, and tea will be on sale from 3 to 6 and in the evening. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged at the gate. The Tuesday afternoon meeting is growing in attendance and a large amount of work is being finished and shipped.

Blairmore's Tax Rate Will Be 39 Mills For School and Town Purposes

The regular meeting of the Blairmore town council was held last night. Mayor Beebe, Deputy Mayor Rosse and Councillors Evans, Christophers, Lagace, McVey and Dutil being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were on motion approved as read.

A communication from the Trusts & Guarantee Co. was read, stating that it was so far impossible for them to send a representative to Blairmore to make arrangements in connection with the electric lines and poles and asking that the town make a proposition to them. The T. & G. Co. had in mind the renting of poles and lines, not to interfere with existing franchise, for perhaps a \$100 per month, based on ordinary capacity of complete equipment, but were not in a position to sell.

A communication was received from Woods & Steele, in connection with plan of water service pipe line necessary to securing easements. Mr. Peters, of the irrigation department, was in town in this connection a few days ago.

The question of light service came up for consideration.

Councillor Rosse: "Didn't he say you yuse pole line? Would you buy horse and some one gif 'im grass?" At this statement Councillor Evans wiped the tears from his eyes.

Evans-Dutil—That the town council offer the Trusts & Guarantee Co. trustees for the bondholders the Rocky Mountains Cement Co., \$25 per month for use of poles and lines—with the understanding that they sign a contract for two years.

Councillor Dutil asked who would be responsible for the repairing of damages wrought by cyclone or other calamity under such contract.

Councillor Christophers replied: "Wouldn't take much of a cyclone to wipe off the whole d—n ting." He could not see how the Cement Company could have the right to disconnect the service line, feeling that they had as much right to pay ground rent as the town had to pay rent for poles.

Councillor Lagace: "What's the good of an agreement, when you can make one today and tomorrow the s—o—b— will turn around and say contract no good?"

Councillor Rosse thought the owners of the poles should give them to the town for nothing. Motion lost.

Christophers - Lagace—That the secretary write the Trusts & Guarantee Co., informing them that the contract between the Rocky Mountains Cement Co. and the Town of Blairmore had lapsed, through the company's failure to carry out contract. Carried.

A petition was received from G. A. Passmore, asking permission to erect a portable garage by the street near the C. P. R. depot. Matter was left with

committee to look into.

The following accounts were passed, subject to approval by various committees:—W. O. Evans \$15.00; A. McLeod, salary for June \$85.00; Henderson, Reid & Patterson, auditing for quarter ended March 31, \$56.25; Alta. Government Telephones, for May and June \$7.00; Rocky Mountains Cement Co., street lighting April \$75.95; Remington Typewriter Co. \$4.50; C. P. R. \$5.00; A. Morency, repairs to connections, etc. \$23.45; A. McLeod, commission on licenses, etc. \$8.50; W. A. Beebe, rent of town office for April, May and June \$60.00; sundry accounts \$41.05.

Owing to a misunderstanding, the account of the West Canadian Collieries for \$300 for coal was left with the secretary to be taken up with the company for explanation. One hundred tons of coal were ordered, and the terms agreed upon verbally by the mayor were for \$2.50 per ton, while the town is charged \$2.50 per ton for fifty tons and \$3.50 per ton for the balance.

The secretary read the table of estimates for the ensuing year, showing that it will be necessary to raise by way of taxation the sum of \$4,673.35 to carry the town through.

It was suggested that the mill rate should be 47 mills on the dollar, which in addition to the school rate of 16 mills would make a total levy of 63 mills, or nearly 64 per cent. on the assessment, independent of the business tax.

Councillor Rosse, in protesting against the high tax rate, stated that he "would not pay business tax this year me, by e—! That's absolutely. Don't sounds good to nobody! Wat's the yuse?"

Councillor Evans stated that "the next time I do anything with my waterworks, the town will pay for it, or I'll flood the g—d—n town!"

Councillor Rosse here calls the roll: "J—C—"

Councillor Christophers was of opinion that the waterworks was the town's "white elephant," and that because the business men were reaping the full benefit through reduced insurance rates, the imposition of the Business Tax was clearly justifiable.

Councillor Rosse was not in favor of paying any taxes or meeting any more debentures and stated that he was in favor of the bondholders or the government taking over the "whole d—n town," and suggested that a rate of five mills on the dollar be struck, so as to give the government or the bondholders an opportunity to take it.

Councillor Christophers asked as to whether anything would be forthcoming from the McNeill & Lyon and MacKenzie estates, and was informed by the mayor that a communication had been received from the

High-Glass Dry Goods

Gents', Ladies' and
Children's Furnishing

Blairmore Trading Co.

THE STORE THAT SELLS FOR LESS

The reason **WHY** goods are advancing is the shortage of shipping. Many lines are unobtainable now. If you **DON'T** drink Tea well **YOU** must Drink Coffee. Try our Amber—3 pounds for a dollar. You can't **GO** wrong. It's good. I am **FISHING** for your trade. Are you **ON** to the good values I am always offering. Stores on **MONDAY** will be closed, so come **WITH** your order on Saturday.

J. Handley

Phone 52

No Wonder We Are Always Busy at This Market

It does not take people long to find out that here they get the largest variety of everything that should be kept in a Meat Market, and that our prices are such as to make the buyer glad. If you are not already enjoying the benefits of doing business with us, we invite you to trade with us

Benson's Meat Market, Blairmore, Alberta

latter, offering land to be sold for taxes and title to purchaser. Coun. Christophers was in favor of accepting the "whole d—n cheese."

Dutil-Christophers—That a rate of 23 mills be levied on the 1917 assessment for town purposes. Carried.

By-law No. 59, to raise by way of levy \$4,673.35 to meet current expenses and debenture redemptions, and that a rate of 23 mills on the dollar be levied on the town's assessment of \$208,728.00 for town purposes, etc., received its third and final reading and was duly signed and sealed by the mayor and secretary-treasurer.

Samuel Turner complained of the annoyance caused by cattle roaming around in the vicinity of his home.

Councillor Christophers asked who should see that by-laws were enforced after being enacted by the council. He felt that it was the duty of the mayor as executive head, but the mayor differed, claiming that that duty devolved upon the head of a respective committee or the police.

The question was asked by a councillor: "Should a single man be permitted to stand on the sidewalk?" and a spectator in the Nigger's Heaven smiled and said: "Shure, because the single man has nothing to sit down on."

Some of the councillors felt that discrimination was being practiced by some one in the enforcement of the pound by-law,—that some were being dealt more leniently than others. Councillor Lagace quote and instance, where about forty cows belonging to friends of somebody, after spending the forenoon feasting on the beautiful herbs of Little's Park across the river, would start for home about 2 o'clock (without compasses), some going this way and some going that, like a well-conducted Bohemian funeral procession, no knowing where they're going and no one seemed to give a d—n.

The Works and Property Committee were empowered to appropriate the materials necessary to effect repairs to sidewalks and crossings, so as to make them safe for traffic, and expenditure not to exceed fifty dollars.

Christophers-Evans—That the Secretary-Treasurer write to ascertain the cost of necessary plant for thawing frozen water pipes. Carried. The Secretary informed the council recently with Judge McNeill to know what time he would be prepared to consider the town's tax enforcement returns, and had so far received no reply. Council adjourned at 11.15.

Italy Uncovers Spy

Why Cardinal Gerlach Made a Hasty Exit From Rome

A tale of German intrigue reaching into the inner circle of the Vatican, involving the hasty flight of Cardinal Gerlach from Italy, the cracking of a safe in the secret headquarters of the German Embassy at Vienna, and the mysterious escape from prison of Italy's two most notorious criminals, was told for the first time recently by the United Press by a reliable authority.

Stranger than fiction, the true story of the inside workings of the Italian secret service in tracking down the pro-German element of the Pope's court forms a dramatic chapter in the history of the war.

On the sixth of April, Vienna dispatches announced the burglary of a house, adjoining "but having no connection with" the German Embassy. A large sum of money was said to have been secured by the robbers who escaped.

The same night a sensation was caused in Rome by the flight of Cardinal Gerlach across the Swiss border. Italian secret service agents burst in the door of his residence, two hours after his escape and discovered the machinations of a score of pro-German plotters. The next day more than three hundred arrests resulted throughout Italy.

This, for ten days was all the work concerning the workings of the German espionage system. No one connected an insignificant robbery in the Austrian capital with the Cardinal's disappearance, and the wholesale arrests of German agents, another event which caused little interest at the time, its significance, yet which had a direct bearing on the successful breaking up of the Italian spy-network, was not apparent until early in January, of two of Italy's most notorious safe-crackers, who had been incarcerated for life in prison at Rome.

What has never been disclosed until now is the fact that a warrant for their release was signed by the prefect of all the Italian police himself, and that each of the criminals was later given \$10,000 by the Italian government. The service they rendered the government proved well worth the price.

For more than two years the Italian secret service, extending its reach over a vast territory, had been realizing even today, had succeeded in tracing certain pro-German plots and intrigues, and in Vienna, in the Austrian capital, spies succeeded in narrowing the search down to a certain house, adjoining "but having no connection with," the German Embassy.

Had they acted hastily, the spies might have burgled the house, robbed the safe, and even laid hands on a certain set of precious papers the Italian government was intensely interested in. But that is as far as they would have gotten. For attacked to the house, the documents so highly desired by three governments was an intricate series of wires. With almost devilish industry, the Germans had provided that if the safe were opened and the papers removed, a cloud of poison gas would be directed, would envelope the disturber, and render the entire room in which the safe was located uninhabitable. At the same time a cleverly devised military alarm would call sufficient military police to surround the place with any number of intruders.

When every detail of the hide-out of the papers was known, the secret service agents reported in detail to Rome. On a favorable dark night the "escape" of the famous safe-crackers was planned. Outside of the Italian capital was arranged and effected. Promised their freedom, and the promise of a large piece if they succeeded, the criminals had agreed to undertake the dangerous mission.

How they were smuggled into Vienna no one will ever know, but when they did arrive, the robbery of the safe, they were provided with gas-masks and every tool for safe-opening known to the police. Criminals, cracking the safe and evading the certain death of the alarm signals, they were given a simple matter for these Jimmy Valentines of Italy, and the papers, which incriminated prominent persons throughout Italy were soon in the possession of the secret service.

For obvious reasons they could not instantly communicate their knowledge to headquarters at Rome, and in the meantime, while they were in the possession of a "large sum of money," the Austrians succeeded, by means of a secret wireless communication with Cardinal Gerlach, who departed unceremoniously from the papal court. With the evidence the Italian police were able to round up several hundred of the most dangerous German plotters, and to strike into the heart of a Teutonic element in the highest church circles of Rome.

Source of Affection

The sympathies of the prisoners led to the jail saw that one of the prisoners had a rat in his possession. "Ah, you have a rat, I see," he said blandly.

"Yes sir," said the prisoner, "I feeds him every day. I think more of that rat than any other living creature."

That replied the visitor immediately.

"In every man," he said, "there is something of the angel left if one can only find it. How often would I take such a fancy to a rat?"

"Cos he bit the jailer."

Co-Operative Marketing

High Cost of Living Laid to the Door of the Speculator

The high cost of living is not directly caused by the war. For ten years at least the price has been general use. During the election campaign of 1911 the problem was freely discussed and one of our noted professors of economics had much to say in the newspapers on the subject at that time.

Market conditions are mainly responsible for the H. C. of L. as we sometimes familiarly call it for a pet name to show how intimate we are with it.

There is one way to lower the prices of foodstuffs without lowering the farm income and that is by co-operation marketing.

A few instances which have come under observation in the United States where they have similar economic problems to our own, will serve for illustration. A writer in the Prairie Farmer says:

I have seen bread lines of hungry men in Chicago blocks long, while on the farms in Michigan just across ninety miles of navigable water, fruits and vegetables sufficient to feed all of these hungry thousands to rot in the fields because the growers could not, individually at least, find a market.

Not so very long ago I was in one of the charming little cities of the northwestern United States. I have seen literally scores of farmers' wagons loaded to the curb on the main street, piled high with delicious water melons and cantaloupes. I have struggled home in the evening I have seen tired farmers, after a weary day's fruitless search for a market, with their wagons still comfortably filled with produce for which the glutted local market offered no demand at any price.

At the same time, less than a hundred and fifty miles away, were hundreds of thousands of men, women and children in Chicago whose mouths were waiting for the food which was being offered for sale in the markets. The produce of the Lake Shore Drive could afford to buy even one.

After I tried to find out who or what was responsible for this by a process of elimination I succeeded, by my own satisfaction, to blame for it received but a fraction of what his produce was worth. The transportation companies were not to blame for I learned that their charges were very reasonable. The farmer was not to blame for his profits were not excessive.

There was only one other source from which could spring the conditions referred to. This was the speculative principle governing market.

The farmer, the speculator bought the farmers' produce at small prices and placed only enough of it in the market to supply the immediate trade. What became of the rest? I don't know. Last winter I saw hundreds of bushels of potatoes dumped at a railway siding just outside of Montreal. Is there any commodity in the world so incident and present prices in that city?

Co-operative marketing would, if properly carried out, increase the farmers' income by at least fifty per cent and also lower the prices in our great cities by a similar percentage.

It is much—Montreal Family Herald.

The Man With the Plough

French Farmers Working Close to Enemy Lines

"There was one figure in this landscape of war who made some officers about me laugh," says Mr. Philip Gibbs. "He was a French ploughman who upholds the tradition of war. Zola saw him in 1870, and I have seen him on the edge of other battlefields, and here he was again, driving a pair of sturdy horses and his plough across the sloping field not far from a village where the Germans were raising roads of brick dust. So he gave praise to the Lord on Easter morning and prepared the harvest which shall be gathered after the war."

Mr. W. Beach Thomas, another correspondent, writes: "I watched a single French farmer, who even at this hour was leading out his grey horse to plough a fallow well in front of our heavy guns and in sight of the enemy. The headland of his furrow was a barbed-wire barrier."

The Italians are credited with having refused the offer of making bread direct from wheat without grinding it. After being well washed in water, the grain was soaked for three days, by which time it has become quite soft. The grain can then be kneaded in the ordinary way, being allowed to "rise." Bread made in this way has a higher food value than the ordinary article, as even the husk has useful dietic qualities.

The average man would rather pay \$10 for a fishing outfit than \$5 for a pig.

The Vestress of Russia

Russian Empire Embraces One-Sixth of the Land Surface of the Earth

To the average man, Russia stands out in the far horizon of consciousness, as Canada did to Kipling—"a lady of the snows"—and, in addition, a nation of bears and blouses and knouts and Siberian prisons. When we think of its government, we vision a medieval despotism, when we think of its lands, we conjure up a dream picture of snow-clad mountains and vast, lonely steppe; when we think of its literature, we think of Tolstoy, "with his fingers in the folds of his blouse, and the chances are we have him mentally categorized as a "crank." And this ignorance pervades even European circles.

"If we take even an educated European," a well known Russian writer complains, "provided he is not a specialist, an investigator into Russian life, we find that his information respecting Russia is almost inevitably incorrect."

It is time to rub up a little on Russia, at least sufficiently to put gloss upon our ignorance, because Russia is going to be an agricultural and commercial factor to be reckoned with after this war.

To begin with, then, Russia, in the area she occupies, is the largest nation in the world—its empire embraces one-sixth of the earth's surface. Her territory, which present war began it had an area of 8,764,586 square miles, being nearly twice that of the United States. From coast to coast it extends more than 5,400 miles, while its greatest width, from the Kara sea to the Pacific, is about 41,000 miles and its land boundary, 22,400 miles. It touches the Arctic ocean on the north and the Pacific on the east, the Baltic sea on its northwest frontier and the Black sea on its southwest. Its western border, Romania and Austria-Hungary, the southwest and the north, and its topographical features Russia, a vast plain, with a general level of from 300 to 1,000 feet above the sea, covers across in endless monotony from boundary to boundary of the great empire, with undulating elevations in its central territory. The highest altitudes are in the west, along the slopes of the Carpathians, and in the north, along the heights of the Volga. The great mountains break the monotony of the plain in the edge of Asia.

This great plain is well watered with a system of lakes and rivers which have their sources in the inland elevations and flow away in all directions, emptying into the Baltic, the Arctic ocean, the Black sea and the Caspian. The Volga, which drains the heart of the empire, is the largest river in Europe and is navigable for eighteen hundred miles. The Dnieper, Russia's second largest river, drains a territory as large as France and empties into the Black sea. The Don, its third largest river, flows into the sea of Azov, and is one of the great waterways for the transport of grain.

Western Dvina and the Nieman are tributaries of the Baltic and the Petchora, the Northern Dvina, and the Amega are the great streams of the Northern Arctic basin. Naturally, Russia presents a diversity of climate, ranging from the long cold winters of the Arctic regions to a temperature in its southern territory similar to the northern latitudes of Italy. Petrograd has mean temperature in winter of about 15 degrees Fahrenheit and in summer of about 64 degrees. Odessa, in the south, has a temperature similar to that of the New England states. In the greater part of Russia, however, the winters are usually long and severe and the summers, like those of Canada, short and sultry.

An inexperienced Premier It doubtless whether any public man ever took office in Canada with so little practical experience of parliamentary life as the prospective premier of New Brunswick, W. E. Foster of St. John. There have been numerous precedents in the past, but few, if any, of men stepping at once from private life into public life. Mr. Foster has never sat in a legislature, he has never been even an alderman. His only experience in the nature of public service has been as a member of the council of the St. John Board of Trade.

He was born in 1874, so that he is now in his forty-third year, making him next to Premier Martin of Saskatchewan, the youngest of the provincial premiers.

A Wife's Revenge "I am sorry to be critical, my dear," said Mr. Lambkin, "but this pudding is not the kind that mother used to make—not by a long shot."

"It's too bad, Henry," replied Mrs. Lambkin amiably. "I don't know what to do about it. Perhaps you'd better write to her and tell her. She sent it over this afternoon."

"There's a man planting potatoes," said Farmer Cornstossel, "when he ought to be playing golf."

"You don't approve of gardening?" "Yes I do; but if he'd go ahead and play golf he wouldn't be spilling good potatoes that somebody could use."

The Dangers in

The Russian Nature

More Liable to Divisions Than Any Other European Nation

All who have come in touch with Russian politics know the dangers of the Russian nature—its belief in words, its casual ways, its formlessness and want of method, its godlike indifference to time and space. But in the practice of politics its greatest danger is division. Next to the Poles I suppose the Russians are more liable to splits and divisions than any other Europeans, and the diversity of their religious sects is proof of it. In 1905, as now, the revolution demanded a constituent assembly, and the rights of free speech, free press, free meeting, and free association (for trade unions and strikes) together with political amnesty. By the general strike all this was gained. It was on the point of being gained when the reforming parties fell out among themselves—Octobrists against Cadets, Social Democrats against Social Revolutionaries—the latter hating each other on points of abstract doctrine more bitterly than they hated the milk of the Marxian word, and both indifferently with concrete ropes well scaped to slip easily into the "necks" of the party.

Present moment, it is evidently against the doctrine who endangers success. Especially, one may expect danger to arise from the Social Democrat doctrine, always so rigid in his theories, so satisfied with the pure milk of the Marxian word, and so pulled up with his one fixed idea that no other finds room to penetrate his head. There he always stands as a well-intentioned block in the path of possible advance, the conscious unblindness of narrow rectitude, the type of acid and impracticable unreason, refusing freedom unless it comes all at once and all over as the postmistress believed the water to come down at Lodore.—H. W. Newson in the Contemporary Review.

"Count, I wish you wouldn't call me Atom."

"My English is imperfect, my friend."

"In my case your accent is unfortunate. My name is Adam."

Not to Blame—I understand the Grubal estate is very large. There he always stands as a well-intentioned block in the path of possible advance, the conscious unblindness of narrow rectitude, the type of acid and impracticable unreason, refusing freedom unless it comes all at once and all over as the postmistress believed the water to come down at Lodore.—H. W. Newson in the Contemporary Review.

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The Kaiser's Deity

What Passes in Emperor William's Mind for Religious Thought

It is a ferocious deity that smiles on the Kaiser out of his mirror. The following brief selection from his sayings, well chosen by Mr. Lovat Fraser, illustrates what passes in Emperor William's mind for religious thought.

"I represent Monarchy by the grace of God."

"Only one is Master in the Empire, and I am that one; I will tolerate no other."

"You must all have one will, and that is My will; there is only one law, and that is My law."

"If I order you to shoot down your relatives, brothers—yes, even your parents—you must obey Me without murmuring." (Speech to Fostand recruits.)

"The spirit of God has descended upon Me, because I am German Emperor. I am the instrument of the Most High. I am His sword, His representative on earth. Woe and death to those who oppose My will. Death to the infidel who denies My mission! Let all the enemies of the German nation perish! God demands their destruction—God, who by My mouth announced to you that I am His representative on earth." (Proclamation to army, Dec. 13, 1914.)

If there is a shadow of blasphemy in these words the Kaiser, we may believe, is unconscious of it. He seems to think of himself as a puppet, perhaps a pocket god somewhat like Laban's god, of which we read that Rachel "put from him the saddle, and upon them." At any rate, changing a word or two in an ancient sentence, we may say that the Kaiser created a god in his own image, in the image of the Kaiser.

That war tradition about babies being on the increase since the war began to shock the world gains favor by the statistics just issued by the Registrar-General in London, England. The number of babies recorded for 1915-16 was 84,614, of whom 41,205 were males and 39,409 females.

"Now that, sir, is a very good cigar, one you needn't be afraid to offer anybody."

"That's all right, as far as it goes, but I want one that I can smoke myself."

"One should always serve from the left side. That's right, I believe."

"All depends. In serving subpoenas you sneak up from the rear."

Wife—Big checks for dresses will not be in demand this season. Husband—Thank heaven!

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Friends Worth Retaining

The Great Mistake of Making War On Birds

Birds are the friends of mankind. Were it not for their kindly offices, so ill received, men could not live upon the earth more than a year or two. Insect life would sweep over the earth in a devastating flood; every green thing would disappear, as insects great and small, flying, creeping, swimming, hopping and crawling, sweep over the land. The birds, and the birds alone, are our guardians and keepers and yet we make senseless war upon them. Because a few birds that guard our peas and cherries take tribute of the fruit they preserve, we make senseless war upon them until by sad experience we learn that it is a choice between the plenty of birds and fewer cherries, and without the birds no cherries at all. The hawks and owls rid us of pestiferous vermin, and now they take a chicken for tribute, therefore we make war upon them, because they and by we have no clover, because the mice have eaten of the hummocks and so the clover is not fertilized. Women—horrible thought!—that they may wear feathers in their hats, doom millions of beautiful and useful birds to extinction, and then, as in Italy, a murain sweeps the land.—Christian Register.

The Dutch and Gardening It was only after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, that Holland became such a gay land of flowers as it now is. Many Dutchmen went to the east during the years of the great Crusades, and those of them who loved beautiful things brought many home again with them. Not only did they carry away with them silks and embroideries, jewels, spices, and fruits, but in the bottoms of their ships they brought seeds. When these seeds were planted in the rich soil of Holland, such wondrous flowers appeared as have never before been seen in that northern country. The people became wildly enthusiastic over the new colors and scents and foliage brought to them from the east, and in Holland there sprang up a great love for gardening.

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Wife—Big checks for dresses will not be in demand this season. Husband—Thank heaven!

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Counter Check Books

Of Every Description

and for every line of business. Our books are the Standard of Quality and used from Coast to Coast.

We Specialize on CARBON COATED or BLACK BACK BOOKS, and what we make are the best to be had in Canada.

Duplicate and Triplicate Separate Carbon Leaf Books, in all sizes

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O. K. Special Triplicate Books, patented

Write us for Samples and Prices before placing your next order, or see our agent, the proprietor of this paper.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed. Confectionery Wrappers. Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use. Fruit Wrappers, Etc.

Write for Samples of our G. & B. WAXED PAPERS, used as a meat wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof and most reasonable in price.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 100M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed Choice Dairy Butter from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

Our Machinery and Equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada, and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

Appleford Counter Check Book Co.

LIMITED

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Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

THE INTERNATIONAL Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.

Operates the

DENISON COLLIERIES AT COLEMAN, ALBERTA.

Mines High Grade Steam
and Coking Coal.
Manufacturers of the Best
Coke on the Market.

MAKE MONEY EASY

If you would do so, invest in town
lots in the most substantially found-
ed and best business community in
The Crows' Nest Pass

THAT PLACE IS COLEMAN.

Write to or apply at the head office of

THE INTERNATIONAL Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.

At Coleman, Alberta.

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES LIMITED

"GREENHILL" COAL

High Grade Domestic Lump \$5.50 Delivered
Steam \$4.50 Delivered

See all Local Delivery Concerns

We deliver coal to employees only.

BLAIRMORE - - ALTA.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

We supply nearly all The Pass stores.
The Imperial is the best that can be obtained.
Let us show you samples and quote prices.

The 'Enterprise,' Blairmore

P.O. Box 25, Bellevue

Successor to P. Wolstenholme

J. Delicate Contractor & Builder

Dealer in Rough and Dressed Lumber
Shingles, Lath, Doors, Windows, Etc.

Deliveries at Bellevue, Hillcrest, Pasmburg and Frank

Lumber Yards and Office at

Hillcrest

Alberta

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Office of Publication
Blairmore, Alberta.
Subscriptions to all parts of the Dominion
\$2.00 per annum. Foreign subscription
\$2.50. Payable in advance.
Business locals, 15c per line.
Legal notices 15c per line for first inser-
tion; 10c per line for each
subsequent insertion.
Display Advertising Rates on Application.
W. J. BARRIE, Proprietor.

Blairmore, Alta., Fri. June 29, 1917

Edson People Refuse To Stand For Norman's Dirty Work

In the current issue of the Edson
Leader, the editor, E. W. Laycock, makes
a full and frank apology to the Rev. W.
H. Irwin for his paper having published
the libelous assault made upon him by
the Coleman Bulletin.

Having thoroughly investigated the
facts of the case, Mr. Laycock states that
being unconnected to Canadian ways
he was not aware that any newspaper
man would dare to commit such an act
of thuggery for political purposes, no
matter how much a party machine might
pay him to do so. People in Edson, of
all shades of political feeling, are so
worked up in the matter that Mr. Lay-
cock says frankly that his paper must
make the apology and retract the state-
ment or go out of existence.

Mr. Laycock is a life-long Liberal and
has no intention of ever being anything
else. During the recent campaign, his
paper was entirely placed at the disposal
of the Mayor General for election pur-
poses. But to his credit it must be said
that rather than be a party to the Nor-
man trick he refused to allow his name
to be used on that issue and the paper
for that week appears under the fictitious
name of Johnson.

The Enterprise believes that the people
of the Crows' Nest Pass, who knew and
respected Mr. Irwin, will discontinue
this action and see to it that the Coleman
Leader will suffer the same fate as the
Edson Leader would have done had its
editor not retracted his libelous state-
ment.

Predicts a Long War

More than a year ago, a prominent
Toronto soldier, returning wounded, re-
plied to the question of a bore as to the
length of the war: "Well, I don't know
how long it will last, but I think the first
seven years will be the worst." At the
time the retort was made the proper an-
swer was "Hilar," but now there is
another answer. Several authorities are
predicting a war that will last for two or
three years more. The latest of them is
Lord Northcliffe, who has been aston-
ishingly correct as regards the develop-
ment of the war in many particulars.

He thinks the war will continue for
some time yet. In an article he contrib-
utes for the New York Tribune he makes
comparison with the American Civil War.

He says that in conflict both sides were
unready, and that it continued for four
years. At the outset it had been expect-
ed by some optimists to last for six weeks.
He argues that the measure of prepara-
tion is to be considered when the prob-
able length of the war is being discussed.
In other words, if the unprepared South,
against tremendous odds, could last for
four years, how long can Germany hold
out, having prepared for forty years?

If Germany Should Win

It staggers the imagination to picture
the effects upon the world if German
submarine effectively should strangle
Great Britain. The British Empire is
based upon ownership of a great fleet,
and therefore the British empire would
disintegrate. Canada, Australia, Egypt,
India would be detached. And if Ger-
many got the British fleet, what would
we get?

God invasion, for that would not be
necessary. We would have to fight for
the Monroe doctrine with every ounce of
our energy and power and all our re-
sources. We would have to fight to
prevent dictation of commercial terms.
Even the grandiose German dream, for
some of them have had it, of imposing
an indemnity upon the United States to
pay for the cost of the war, might be
faced in terms of actuality.

The Ford As a Civilizing Agent

A young couple came through our
city yesterday in a Ford runabout,
exceeding the speed limit, and were
apparently in a desperate hurry, as
the only thing visible was a streak of
dust and smoke and the words
"License Applied For."

Wedding Bells

FOOT-EDDY

The marriage took place at the Meth-
odist parsonage, Frank, on Monday last,
June 25th, of William W. Eddy, of
Heaver Mines, to Miss Isabel Foot, of
Clinton, Ontario. Rev. W. T. Young
performed the ceremony.

A Tunnel Under The English Channel

Great Britain has grown friendly to
the proposal to construct a tunnel be-
tween France and England. This change
of feeling has come since the beginning
of the war and notably during the last
few months, and there is now almost every
probability that the British opposition
will now be definitely withdrawn.

Imagine what the advantages to Great
Britain would have been if the tunnel had
been open for the when this war began.
From the moment of the declaration of
war it would have been practicable to
send heavy trains through the tunnel at
ten-minute intervals; in other words, the
Government could have sent more than
100 trains in every twenty hours, leaving
four hours in the day for the up-keeping
of the tunnel. By means of these trains,
60,000 tons of material a day could have
been transmitted in either direction—
which is a good deal more than the actual
requirements now. And if this facility in
provisioning British troops were to shorten
the war by only two days, the saving in
actual money would pay the whole cost
of construction.

Judgment for H. Franz

In the appellate division the deci-
sion of Mr. Justice Ives in the case of
Henry Franz, of Cowley, against
Peter C. Hansen and Lilly May Hansen,
who found that the action had
not been brought until after the prop-
erty in dispute had been paid
for, and transfers given and registered,
and that it was then too late, in his
opinion to complain of deficiency
in acreage, which amounted to 106
acres out of a total of 271. He held
in effect that purchasers must be
alive and awake at the time of taking
transfers or very quickly afterwards.

The appellate division held that in
this case the defendants warranted this
piece of land to contain 271 acres ap-
proximately and therefore gave judgment
for the plaintiff for \$1,373.10 and
costs, being the value of the deficient
acreage.

Change in Law to Make No Difference

The appellate division has refused
the application of Phoebe Jane Drewry,
widow of the late J. C. Drewry, of
Cowley, for a share of her late hus-
band's property under the married
woman's relief act.

The application was first heard by
Mr. Justice Walsh, who held that
although the plaintiff had lived in a
room from her husband for twenty four
years without his consent, that after
his death, in the absence of flagrant
misconduct, which was not suggested,
she had a right to a share in her hus-
band's estate. This decision was up-
held by the appellate division unani-
mously, but on appeal to the privy
council this judgment was reversed.

The legislature, however, during
the last session, repealed the law
governing in such a case, and the
widow immediately claimed that the
right to a share in her husband's
estate was restored and brought ac-
tion for a declaration to this effect.

The application was heard by Mr.
Justice Scott, and by him referred to
the appellate division, which found
that the rights of the widow were to
be determined by the law at the time
of the death of her husband, and that
as these rights had already been de-
termined against her, she could not
again be heard.

Makings of Man

What is a man? How much is he
worth from a scientific viewpoint?
According to one way of looking at a
man is worth about \$2.50 a day from his
shoulder down and anywhere from \$50,
000 to \$1,000,000 a year from his shoul-
ders up. This may be said to be the
estimate of the average successful busi-
ness man.

The scientist, however, looks at the
question from another angle, and the
Popular Science Monthly. According to
him a man is worth \$2.45 for illumina-
tion purposes, since a man weighing 150
pounds contains about 3,600 cubic feet of
oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen in his
composition, which at seventy cents per
1,000 cubic feet equals the price above.
Also a man contains enough carbon to
make 9,360 lead pencils; enough phos-
phorus to make 50,000 matches or to kill
240 persons; and enough water to fill a
thirty-eight quart watercure.

Furthermore, it makes no difference
how soon a man may look he contains
about sixty pounds of sugar, a great deal
of starch, chloride of potash, magnesium,
sulphur and hydrochloric acid in his

system. There are fifty grains of iron in
the blood of an ordinary man, enough to
make one spike big enough to hold his
weight.

What is a man? This is the somewhat
cynical answer of one scientific man:

"Break the shells of 1,000 eggs into a
huge pan or basin and you have ingre-
dients from which to form him from his
nose to the most delicate tissues of
his brain."

His Moustache Trimmed Wrong, He Sues Barber

If you went to a barber to have your
moustache trimmed and he maintained it
a little shorter on one side than on the
other, would you bring action against
him? F. M. Pinkney, justice of the
peace at Blairmore, was called upon to
decide such a case the other day. Sergt.
Major Fitzpatrick was visiting in Bel-
levue the other day and went in to Oscar
Salomon's tonsorial parlors to have his
moustache trimmed. Evidently he didn't
like the result, for he laid information
with the Alberta Provincial Police before
Magistrate Pinkney to the effect that on
June 26th the accused did trim his mous-
tache too short on one side so as to dis-
figure his personal appearance and other-
wise deface and humiliate him, being in
the King's uniform, contrary to sec-
tion 284 of the criminal code. The com-
plainant gave evidence stating his belief
that the barber had trimmed him im-
posed on purpose and to make fun of
him. The magistrate didn't think from his
appearances that there had been any
harm done, and dismissed the case.
—Lebridge Herald.

Meeting of School Board

The regular meeting of the Blair-
more school trustees was held on
Wednesday evening, when the min-
utes of special meeting of May 10th and
adjourned meetings of May 17th, 21st and 22nd were
approved.

Communications were received
from the principal, C. R. Pearson,
and Misses Fulton, Darrach, Foster
and Keith, applying for positions
on the teaching staff for another
year. All were duly accepted.

The question of a cess-pool was
discussed, and steps will be taken
to improve on the present system.

A number of accounts were
passed for payment.

Anglican Church

The Confederation Jubilee Committee
in Calgary passed the following resolu-
tion:

"That the churches of all denomina-
tions and the Sunday Schools be asked to
conduct special patriotic services on Sun-
day, July 1st, and that the pastors of all
the churches be requested to present a
statement showing the urgent needs of
the Red Cross Society, i.e. important
work which it is doing and appeal to the
people to generously support the Red
Cross Day."

In response to the Bishops' request,
there will be a special Patriotic Service
on Sunday at 7:30, conducted by the
Rev. H. Clay, and any sum in excess of
the average collection will be given to
the provincial branch of the Red Cross
Society. Mr. W. Shaw will sing.

Red Cross Shipment

The following articles were ship-
ped by the Blairmore branch to
the Provincial Red Cross Depot at
Calgary yesterday:

- 100 Towels
- 4 Surgical Shirts
- 23 Many-Tailed Bandages
- 15 Soits Pyjamas
- 21 Hotwater Bottle Covers
- 195 "T" Handkerchiefs
- 5 Handkerchiefs
- 24 Pillow Slips
- 9 Shaped Slings
- 5 Square Slings
- 10 Triangular Bandages
- 5 Pr. Slippers
- 2 Bed Jackets
- 3 Comfort Bags
- 132 Wash-Cloths
- 36 Kit Bags.

Report of Room II, Hillcrest Public School

- Grade IV. Standing:
Verna Horjak
Violet Brubaker
Gabrielle Lebonne.
- Grade III. Standing:
Alice Strand
Evelyn Steinhoe
John Macjette.
- Grade II. Standing:
John Belopoteky
Leonice Embart
Joe Hunter.

The United States' liberty loan
has been oversubscribed by fifty-
two per cent.

AGENT WANTED

For Blairmore and District
To Represent—

Canada's Greatest Nurseries

Selected List of Hardy Young Varieties,
Fruit Trees, etc., for sale by
Western Educational Stations
for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta,
including—

HYBRID APPLES, NATIVE PLUMS, RUSSIAN
CHERRIES, SMALL FRUITS, SEED
POTATOES, BRIDGEMANS, and ROOTED
CUTTINGS for SHILLER BELTS, also
HARDY ORNAMENTAL STOCK.

Sent for special list, also Agents' Proposition.
Headstone Free Outlets. Exclusive Ter-
ritory. Liberal Commission.
Stone and Wellington
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1887)

TORONTO ONTARIO



Blairmore Lodge, No. 68, meets in their
Hall, 880 Victoria St., every Tuesday at
8 p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.
J. B. HARMER, N.G. A. MORENCY, R.S.
CROW'S NEST ENCAMPMENT No. 8
Meets in the L.O.O.F. Hall every
Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.
J. McMill, C.P. W. J. BARRIE, R.S.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST
LAND REGULATIONS

THE whole land of a family, or any male over
21 years of age, may, by making a quick
section of available Dominion land in Manitoba,
Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must
appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency
(not the Sub-Agent). Certain conditions must be
fulfilled. Six months residence upon and culti-
vation of the land is one of three years.
The applicant may live within one mile of his
homestead and cultivate the land. Also 20
acres extra cultivation. A suitable house is re-
quired for each section. The land is surveyed
in the vicinity.

Another may be substituted for cultivation
under certain conditions.
In certain cases a homesteader in good
standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along
side his homestead. Pre-emption also 20
acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent
may be obtained in some cases in payment
on certain conditions.
Another who has exhausted his homestead
may take a quarter-section homestead in cer-
tain circumstances. Price \$10 per acre, and 20
acres extra cultivation.
In some cases 30 acres, and 20
acres extra cultivation.

W. W. FORD, C.M.A.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
S. R. Chisholm, District Officer of this ad-
ministration will not be paid for—4024.

DON'T WISH FOR IT But Come and Get It

EVERY ONE IS GUARANTEED



THE "WHITE" ROTARY

is the Sewing Machine for all the
time
RUNS EASY
RUNS LIGHT
RUNS FAST
and Lasts Forever with Reasonable
Care
MAKE IT PAY FOR ITSELF
AS LITTLE \$7.00 A WEEK WILL
SEND IT HOME

Blairmore Hardware Co'y

Receives \$174.85

From Frank

Following is copy of letter received by
Mr. J. C. Boudreau, the secretary-treasurer
of the Frank branch of the Military
Y.M.C.A., acknowledging receipt of the
sum of \$174.85, being balance of the to-
tal sum of \$224.85 collected from the
citizens of Frank during the recent cam-
paign, and being Frank's portion of the
\$1000 asked for from this part of the
Crows' Nest Pass.

306 I.O.O.F. Building
Calgary, Alta.,
June 12, 1917.

J. C. Boudreau, Esq.,
Y. M. C. A.,
Frank, Alberta.

Dear Sir:—I have pleasure in acknow-
ledging receipt of your letter of the 9th
inst., enclosing cheque for \$174.85, being
the balance of contributions made by the
citizens of Frank towards the work of
the military Y.M.C.A. I enclose official
receipt.

On behalf of the National Council of
the Y.M.C.A., I wish to express our
thanks for the very generous support
given our work by you and the men of
your committee.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely
H. H. HADCOCK, (Per H.B.),
Secretary Military Depot.

At a special meeting of Crows'
Nest Encampment No. 8 on Thurs-
day night next, the officers for the
ensuing term will be installed.

Start ADVERTISING !NOW!

Stagnation of one's business is greatly to be feared and greatly to be avoided. Action—an effort to get ahead—keeps a business healthy, wealthy and wise.

Visible action is advertising in the local weekly paper—a fresh advertisement each week. The preparation and publication of a new advertisement is a sure indication of business energy.

"Start Something" is the slogan of today. Start advertising NOW. Keep up the advertising and your business will feel the tonic effect of your action.

To The Merchants of The Pass:

Make business brisk for you and your town by a big and rightly-directed effort — by a series of adequate advertisements in this paper.

Get and Keep Ahead By Planning Ahead!

A. Morency

Plumber, Steamfitter, Tinsmith,
Light Hardware & Enamelware

All work promptly attended to. Victoria Street, Blairmore

Operators Agree To Open Their Mines

The coal operators have agreed to open their mines on Tuesday next under the terms imposed by the government commission.

Orders were issued on Wednesday by Commissioner Armstrong to the miners and operators of all coal mines and coke producing plants in District 18 to resume operations on Tuesday, July 3rd.

The terms issued by the government officials are virtually a surrender to all demands of the United Mine Workers, and adopt throughout the proposals made by R. F. Green, the number of participants sent recently to make an investigation and report.

Following the issuance of the directions, Commissioner Armstrong received a reply from the Western Coal Operators' Association, saying that it will comply with the orders.

No answer can be received from the

miners until tomorrow, Saturday. At that time the miners will have a referendum, and either adopt the recommendation of the policy committee or reject it.

Thomas Shepherd motored up from Cowley in his new Chevrolet on Sunday, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Latta, and some friends.

Rev. J. B. Francis, the first pastor of the Methodist church at Frank, is being transferred from the United church, Lethbridge, to Camrose.

One of the old ranches in the Medicine Hat district recently changed hands for the sum of \$120,000. The ranch consists of more than 70,000 acres.

Cowley Happenings

Mrs. Joseph Morgan is at present visiting in Creston, B.C.

H. D. MacMillan was a business visitor to Calgary last week end.

Mrs. J. P. Freeman and children are spending a few days in Macleod.

Mrs. Bannerman, of Johannesburg, S.A., is with Mrs. Swift for an extended visit.

Mrs. P. J. Biddell and children are spending a holiday with her people at Midnapore.

A fine large steer was killed by a passing freight train near Lundbreck on Sunday morning last.

Messrs. Nelson, Stontenburg, Sheffield and Woodhead have all purchased new Chevrolet cars this week.

A travelling photographer visited Cowley this week and has taken some good pictures of the school children.

The Tennis Club has decided to install double courts on the school ground, that game having become quite popular.

The local Masonic Lodge visited Pincher Creek in a body on Monday evening for the annual installation officers, which was held there in conjunction with the Pincher Creek Lodge.

The date of July the 20th has been set for the annual farmers' picnic, to be held in Coate's grove. With good weather this ought to be an enjoyable occasion. It is rumored that a grand ball in aid of the Patriotic Fund will be given by Mr. McMillan at that evening in the Cowley hall.

The local school will close for the summer holidays on the 29th. Local examinations are being conducted during the present week after which the principal, Mr. Harrogate, goes to Edmonton to serve on the provincial examining board. We regret to learn that Miss Kippin, teacher of the junior room, has resigned and will not be with us for the fall term.

It is reported that the recent petition to have continuous service on the local telephone, has borne fruit, at least to the extent that a limited, though much better service has been promised. Under the plan outlined there will be continuous service from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. from April 1st to December 1st, and for the balance of the year from 3 a.m. the morning to 10 p.m., with provision for energetic night calls. Though not all asked for, this is a great improvement.

All business was suspended Saturday evening last, when the baseball match between the North Fork and Cowley district teams was played on the Cowley grounds. The play was good all through, with few errors, and resulted in a win for Cowley team in a score of five to four. The lineup of the teams was as follows:

Cowley	North Fork
R. Smyth	C. T. Bar
B. J. Hodgson	C. point
G. F. Snyder	1st base J. A. Edwards
J. Welsh	2nd base R. Simmons
B. Morrow	3rd base R. Imhoff
L. Tuslan	r. field J. Walton
L. Alexander	c. field G. Myers
C. J. Bundy	1st field A. Crawford
Ed. LaBrie	s.s. J. A. Bar

Umpire, Henry Franz. At one time it looked as though the umpire was favoring the visiting team, but catching the sentiment of the fans he mended his way, with the result that the home team won.

Hillcrest Red Cross

Following is report of the Hillcrest Red Cross Workers for the six months ending June 30th, 1917:

Collections	\$100.35
Money Raised	\$60.20
Total	\$160.55
Sundry expenses	102.30
To Calgary Red Cross and	
Patriotic Funds	\$3.95
Balance on hand	4.30
	\$160.55

This small group of workers also sent to Calgary Red Cross 180 pairs of socks.

Bellevue Happenings

James Cousens is a visitor to Macleod today.

Messdames A. Burrey and F. Benson are taking in the Calgary fair.

Albert Knowles, who spent some time at Taber, returned home this week.

T. M. Burnett has installed a new gasoline supply tank in front of his store.

A large number of Bellevue people are taking in the Calgary fair this week end.

About 6,500 sheep were herded through here this week, enroute to Grassy Mountain.

Mrs. Joseph McLean, who has been visiting at Lethbridge, returned home this week.

Mrs. George Christie left for Red Deer on Wednesday, where she intends staying for a few weeks.

The old rink has been purchased by Fred Wolstenholme, who has torn down the fences and removed the lumber.

Mrs. Green, of Red Deer, who has been visiting here, the guest of Mrs. E. W. Christie, returned home this week.

Bellevue entertained Hillcrest to a golf game on Sunday last, when they trimmed the visitors to some 40 points. Some say the visitors were amateurs and may do better next time.

Rev. F. Peters, who succeeds Rev. A. J. Law, as pastor of the Bellevue Methodist church, occupied the pulpit for the first time on Sunday evening last, and preached to a large congregation.

Sergt-Major Joe Fitzpatrick, who has spent some time at the front, was in camp this week, he being on a three months' furlough. He was here on business in connection with the affairs of his late wife, who passed away some time ago. He left again on Wednesday night for Calgary.

The Professor's Bulletin

No. 26. This week, I desire to record my disapproval of the all too common habit of using slang. The number of slang expressions is too great to blacklist them all. I can only call attention to a few. Such, for example, are the expressions, "Go to it!" "You bet ye!" "All fussed up!" "Putting the blink on!" such-and-such a thing: "Me for home!" Aside from these, there are a host of pure English words which find their way into the mouths of those who do not know any better, but that even persons of superior education have become infected with the virus of slang. Another point. Can we reasonably expect children to talk other than gutter language, when too frequently they hear their elders using the same brand? Surely we can use our example and influence to the discouragement of those who regularly make hash of our good old mother-tongue.

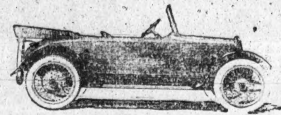
And now, good friends, the time has come to say good-bye. For six months we have cruised together; I believe that all of us have enjoyed the trip; and I trust that these little side discussions have been of mutual profit. Of the good ship "Enterprise," I shall have pleasant memories. To skipper Bartlett personally I tender the sincerest thanks for the extreme courtesy which he has shown. Fare ye well. Sometime, somewhere, we may meet again.

Yours for the purity of the English language,
E. H. GRAY.
(Alias, "The Professor.")

The Greek cabinet, headed by Alexander Zaimis, has resigned. King Alexander has informed M. Jounart, the high commissioner representing France, Great Britain and Russia, that he will ask former premier Venizelos to form a new cabinet.

Overland

Fours



Smart—Economical

It is an ideal car for people of taste and refinement—the great sweeping success of the year.

The Overland Country Club is the smart sport model of the small car class.

Grey body, black and nickel trim, and the price includes wire wheels with on extra.

Have a look at the Country Club right away—and a demonstration.

\$1110

Overland Country Club

Four doors—
Exterior trim—
21 horsepower—
Continous rear springs

Wire wheels—
Nickel trim—
21 horsepower—
Continous rear springs

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The Light Four \$1,045—
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Blairmore Hardware Co.
Agents for Crows' Nest Pass.

Scathing Criticism of British Blunders in Mesopotamia

London, June 26.—A London dispatch to Renter's (Ottawa) agency, received tonight, announces the issuance of the report of the commission which was appointed by the government to inquire into the Mesopotamian operations. The main report, signed by all the commissioners except Commander Wedgwood, who presented a dissenting report, is severely critical in a number of decisions. It states that the division of responsibility between the India office and the government of India made the expedition unworkable; criticizes the commander-in-chief or his representatives for failure periodically to visit Mesopotamia; says the advance towards Bagdad was based on political and military miscalculations and attempted with inadequate preparation, and resulted in the Kut-el-Amara disaster.

Responsibility for the Bagdad advances lies, in the order of sequence, with General Sir John Nixon, Lord Harding, General Beauchamp Duff, Major General Barron, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and the war committee of the cabinet. The commissioners find that Surgeon-General Haldane showed inability for his office. The report, in conclusion, seriously censures the India government for lack of knowledge and foresight shown in lack of adequate preparations and tardiness in recognizing and supplying deficiencies.

An Associated Press dispatch from London tonight denies the report as "the most scathing and outspoken official report of the investigation of any military operations since the war began, not even excluding the report on the ill-fated Dardanelles campaign."

The Associated Press says the signatures to the report are Lord George Hamilton, Earl Donoughmore, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir Archibald Williamson, Admiral Sir Cliban Bridge, General Sir Neville Lyttelton and John Hodge, minister of labor.

In his separate report Joseph C. Wedgwood, commander in the Royal Naval Reserve, recommends, according to the Associated Press, naming the Indian army under control of the war office in London.

Miners Asked to Go Back Under Good Conditions

Calgary, June 27.—The direction of Mr. Armstrong in asking the miners to return to work, which really amounts to an order, is to the effect that they reopen and operate the mines of district 18 under the tentative agreement arranged between the operators and miners in March last, with the additions suggested by R. F. Green, who was here a couple of weeks ago.

These additions include an increase of 7½ per cent. in wages, which really means an increase of 22½ per cent. over the wages paid previous to the strike; the omission of the penalty clause, which was the point that the operators refused to concede before; and the appointment of the commission to probe into the high cost of living. The other details that were a cause of difference between the miners and the operators will be considered by Mr. Armstrong and decided on later by him.

The above three demands were the three that the miners insisted on.

The policy committee of the miners held a conference with Mr. Armstrong this morning when they were made aware of his decision. All the members of the committee were unanimous in stating that they felt sure that the men would be willing to accept their recommendation and return to work immediately.

The direction of Mr. Armstrong to the operators really amounts to an order, and if they refuse to obey they will each and every one become liable to a fine not to exceed \$5,000.

The order in council invested in him the authority to take any action he may see fit to cause the immediate resumption of production of coal and coke in this district.

The name of Miss Rhoda McLaren was inadvertently omitted from the list of candidates in Grade IX examinations published last week.

Enlistments in the Dominion for the month of May totalled 7,000.

RUSSIA STANDS AGAINST DISMEMBERMENT OF THE ALLIES

DECLARES INDIVISIBLE UNION WITH THE ALLIES

Russian Premier Speaks of the Future Policy of the Empire, Stating that Russia Cannot Hand Down to Future Generations a Dishonored Name

Prince Lvov, the Russian premier, announced, Terechenko, the newly appointed minister, made long statements at a press reception on the reception of the policy of Russia. Prince Lvov, after declaring that the nation had been brought to the edge of an abyss said: "The government considers that its first duty is to consolidate the fighting strength of the army, as well as for safeguarding the conquests of restitution and for driving out the enemy and actively supporting the allies. The government considers that it is its duty to proclaim clearly and definitely its desire for the consolidation of a speedy peace, but, in speaking of peace without annexation or indemnities, the government declares it is not a question of passive defence. Free Russia will not consent to leave under the yoke of German military and territorial conquests which were abandoned over to the criminal negligence of the old regime. Neither can Russia remain indifferent to the fate of Belgium, Serbia, or Roumania, nor forget its ties toward them. Russia cannot stand down to future generations a dishonored reputation."

"The existing armistice at the front which gave the German army a pretext to formulate its idea of a separate peace, dishonorable to Russia must cease. The government speaks its imperious word, and send its army out to fight."

Terechenko, in his statement of the policy of free Russia as outlined in the declaration of the provisional government, said that Russia is in the need of an indivisible union with the allied democracies and the consciousness of the duty that Russia impose upon Russia. He declared that it was a question of the honor of the revolution which was more precious to Russia than life."

"I note with deep satisfaction," continued the minister, "that in our Russia, despite our divergent views, there is no party, no single organization such as existed in reactionary Russia, capable of trying on propaganda in favor of a separate peace. There is one question, however, which still lets loose the passions, namely, the question of the treaties concluded by the old regime, the immediate repudiation of which is demanded. This, I am convinced, is a mistaken demand."

The Russian minister must understand that the publication of these treaties would mean a rupture with the allies and the beginning of a separate peace. But this is just what the entire Russian people repudiate with all its strength. It understands that an international war can only be concluded by an international peace. No Russia must move forward, not behind."

"There are two great new facts in the war—the Russian revolution and the entry of the great republic of the United States. A new start must be made from these facts and free Russia must prove that she is loyally fulfilling the engagements she entered with the allies and that the past struggle and mutual help. The army will understand that it is fighting for the noblest most dear, and the past fact will annihilate our new found liberty and new life."

"It is indeed ridiculous to speak at the present time of the annexation plans of the allies as a real menace to a just peace, when Russia herself is entirely or partially occupied by the enemy."

At a meeting of the Russian delegates, addressing a meeting of Belarussian delegates, said:

"As long as I am minister of war no attempt at a counter revolution is possible. Our new regime has for its goal complete union with the allies."

Is Scotland Going "Dry"?

The demand for war time prohibition in Scotland is undoubtedly making progress. Sir Edward Potts, president at a large gathering of labour citizens in the Usher Hall of that city, and commented that its place and representativeness indicated that the thinking part of the community had been converted to the cause.

The speeches that followed handed the fact that Scotland is all the pleading for economy 100 days cost of war had gone in the manufacture and consumption of whisky. With prohibition 100,000 men could be diverted from an unnecessary industry and placed in the line of its cultivation. The country and Europe stood at the parting of the ways, and it Scotland would be more than any other country to be carried north, south, east and west."

The Explanation

An elderly lady entered a store and asked to be shown some tablecloths. A salesman brought her a lot and showed them to her but she said she had seen those elsewhere—nothing to do with her.

"Have you anything new?" she asked.

The clerk then brought another pile and showed them to her.

"These are the newest pattern," he said. "You will see the difference in the sun's rays around the border and the centre is in the middle."

"Isn't that lovely?" said the lady. "I will take half a dozen of those."

What Pan-Germanism Meant to United States

Had Plans Mapped Out for Invasion of United States

In a pamphlet entitled "Overseas Operations of a Staff Officer," published in Berlin in 1901, Baron Franz von Edlelsheim-Friedrich von Edlelsheim, a staff officer in the German army, outlined a plan for the invasion of the United States of America. The tone of the pamphlet exhibits "Pan-Germanism" in its most aggressive form.

That the scheme was not merely the idle dream of a staff officer, but a plan for individual officers suffering from the desire for conquest, is proved by the fact that the pamphlet was published to promote military study in the army and navy club of Berlin, says the London Times.

In the preface the author states that his pamphlet is an endeavor to demonstrate the value of overseas operations in modern warfare, the principal requirement for their execution being the "magnitude of the task." The author, however, has his disposal for such undertakings, and to promote interest in the study of the subject of the highest importance to the fatherland in connection with war waged at a distance.

In the course of the pamphlet it is stated that the four years ending in 1901 demonstrated to Germany the intimate connection between the navy, naval and military operations. The war between Japan and China, the Spanish-American war, the Boer war, and finally the Chinese revolution, afforded instances of transport work on a large scale across the seas.

According to the writer no state in the world is able to mobilize more quickly or has greater facilities for overseas operations than Germany, which in her mercantile marine—the second largest—possesses a fleet of ships capable of rapid movement.

This is an important factor in Germany's military power. The world knows that this has been promoted by her successful achievements in central Europe during the last ten years.

In the course of his pamphlet, Baron von Edlelsheim says: "Of late years we Germans have had cause for political irritation with the United States, due largely to commercial reasons. Up to now differences have been for the most part settled through our giving way. But a policy of surrender must have its limits."

The question for us to consider is what plans must eventually be developed to avert a conflict which is detrimental to our interests. It is by armed action that we must enforce our will upon that country."

To achieve that purpose our prime intention in this case is to use the German fleet which we have every prospect of victoriously encountering in the waters of the United States, as those forces are divided into two sections separated by two oceans (Atlantic and Pacific). The defeat of our fleet would not compel the United States to give up its territory and the immensity of her resources. Indeed, even further success would not force America to yield, partly because the commercial ports are so well fortified that they could not be captured without heavy losses, and partly because it would be impossible for our fleet to blockade them simultaneously.

We have to reckon on the possibility that the American fleet would not at first risk a battle, but would conceal itself in fortified ports and wait for a favorable opportunity to snatch a partial victory.

It is evident, therefore, that naval operations alone would not suffice to bring about the result which we desire. What is needed is a combination of sea and land forces. Owing to the vast area of the United States it would be out of the question to attempt to conquer the country with a view to the conquest of the country. But there is good reason to believe that the United States would be unable to place in the field forces as large as our invading army."

Heavy American Investments

About fifty branches of United States firms have been established in Canada during the past two years, says the Manufacturers' News of Chicago. With an average investment of \$200,000, these firms represent a new investment of \$10,000,000, making a grand total of \$15,000,000 of American investments in Canada. The total of American investments in Canada is estimated at \$200,000,000. Up to 1914 branch plants were the largest item; but since then Canadian securities have been sold in the United States in far greater amounts than ever before, and consequently that item now represents the largest portion of American investments in Canada, branch plants coming second.

Cannot Invoke a "Hate" Sentiment

Professor Shipley, of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, has expressed "hate" that he doesn't think the sentiment of hatred as an incentive to war worked up with British troops. In confirmation of this view he says that an officer recently visited one of the British trenches where some German prisoners were and at an hour when a "sing-song" was in full swing the officer asked the prisoners if they would have them painted like Cromwell, "wart and all," for our grandfathers to look at and reverence.

Reassured Him

He—You don't really care for me—she—You will be the mistress of me—He—You look jealous.

She—Nonsense! I'd have picked out a better-looking man. If I'd wanted to do that.

"What are you reading, Clarice?"

"About summer goods. This store advertises landing nets. What do you think of a landing net?"

"A hammock."

Tribute to Canada

American Paper Praises Spirit of the Canadian Troops

When the history of the war comes to be told, Canada's place in it will stand forth to our wonder and amazement. Canada's contribution in men and money, in bravery and endurance, in unselfish responsiveness, in quick and adequate response, has been tremendous and magnificent. Proportionately to her population, Canada will be found to have made the largest monetary contributions to the war, not only for the formation and equipment of her own vast army, not only in subscriptions to the ever-growing war loans, but also in aid to the multitudinous relief funds for Belgium, for France, for Serbia, for Poland, for the widows and orphans and dependents of soldiers in the war, for the provision of luxuries for the fighting troops, for the crossing of the Atlantic, and for the application of those who remained at home for the production of foodstuffs for the warring countries.

The valor of the Canadians on the field has called forth the unqualified praise of the British and French generals, for they have proven themselves absolutely dauntless and as leaders of the volunteer troops in the amazing victories, they have had no equals. Counting the cost is not the Canadian's idea of conduct. Out of 25,000 troops at the outset of the war, not 2,500 live to tell the tale, and the rest are scattered in the Canadian heart. But the only effect they had upon the Canadian heart was to accelerate the pace of the war, and to bring about the victory of their fellows. It has been officially stated in Canada that for every man that falls, five more enter the ranks.

It was the Canadians that bore the first terrible brunt of the asphyxiating gas attacks which were such a stage—surprise, the Hague Convention having specifically forbidden the use of such weapons. But the experience did but stiffen their backs, and their determination to inch their way forward, and to fight the common enemy. No wonder the thousands of Canadians who volunteered to fight with the "Anvers" wish to serve under Canadian officers.

Canada, a young country, needing all her men at home, never hesitated once they had put their shoulder to the wheel. The Canadian soldier, unslackened their ardor, no matter what befell. And the women of Canada have been the backbone of the work at home, kept the country going at a normal business level, and it has been the Canadian women who have been cultivated in Canada since the war started—cultivated by the men of the military age, by the boys. It is a splendid record which will place Canada among the historians of the war. The rugged life of the Canadian soldier is a story in itself.

Boy Scout Notes

The Brave Deeds of a Former Western Scoutmaster

From out of the depths of the far north—a thousand miles from anywhere, comes an encouraging report that the Boy Scouts of Canada are a troop composed for the most part of Eskimo and Indian boys. Far off from the world, the scouts are in a station known as Hay River, a thousand miles by water north of the city of Winnipeg. The scouts are the principles of the Boy Scout movement, thrives. And it thrives through the leadership of its scoutmaster, Wm. Robert Hunter, who is attached to the Anglican mission at Hay River. It is a story of a man who can be depended upon for leadership.

After journeying for about six weeks for a takes that long to get to any point in eastern Canada from Hay River, Mr. Hunter paid a visit to the headquarters of the Boy Scout headquarters, he recounted his many experiences with his ill-fated scouts, and he graphically showed a keenness in connection with some of his branches that would even excite the interest of some eastern or western troops.

These boys are mostly Eskimo and Indian orphans who have been sent to the mission. When they are eight to ten years of age they are sent back to their tribes where, the training they have received while at the mission is made excellent use of.

The brave deeds of a former western scoutmaster on the battlefields of Europe, while facing death is recounted in a letter from the colonel of his battalion. The hero was the late Lieut. Heth-Bramington, who received mortal wounds while leading his scouts in the fighting on the western front. The late Lieut. Heth-Bramington was scoutmaster of the 3rd Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and was connected with the Industrial school at Brandon. When he left Canada, the Boy Scout commission for Prince Albert.

He was posted to a famous battle on Sunday, March 12, the colonel writes. "He had distinguished himself at Aldershot during January and February, and was placed in charge of a platoon at once. During each of several days he accompanied the troops in the trenches, and has many heart to heart talks on conditions, dangers and prospects. He is a man of the most earnest and devoted and a high sense of his duties and responsibilities. We looked upon him as one of our dearest and most efficient officers."

It is wonderful what a lot of kissing a little mouth can do.

ENSEMBLE DESTROYED BY FIRE

BOCHE WAR A BEAST'S GAME WITH BESTIAL RULES

An Eye-Witness Tells of the Work of the Retreating Germans in Fair France, Committing Acts of Vandalism That Would Put To Shame a Band of Ruthless Savages

An eye-witness of the fiendish and senseless destruction wrought by the German armies in their present flight home, conveys what is clearly a true and impartial account of what is taking place.

I saw, he writes, from a point within reach of the pellets the very last shells fired at Bapaume, have traversed many beautiful villages, and have spent almost leisurely hours in Peronne—fondly called by the French La Pucelle—before the German army. I saw them treat every touch of her maidenly grace and beauty. With such opportunities it is not surprising to tell how much of the ruin has been wrought by shell fire, how much by mine or fire or other weapons-breakers. Calculated, brutally, and systematically, cannot cloak themselves under the guise of acts of war.

The German soldiers, as soon as the inhabitants were driven off and sent behind this great fortified line of which the Germans had boasted all that was worth having was carried off and the rest destroyed. The thing to be destroyed. In Peronne are many fine trees planted for ornament. The military authorities, instead of being given to hack every tree, as a hedge-herd cuts hedge-stakes, just deep enough to ensure the death of the tree. So the German left "his mark," a V-shaped conveyer mark, cut half-way through the trunk of the tree. Fruit trees are more carefully spared than ornamental trees, and special care has been taken to spare the fruit trees in which French gardeners take special pride.

I do not know why, but the sight of these little fruit trees with their throats cut filled me with more trenchant rage against the Germans than all the rest of the havoc. Probably a list of trees and other things that the Germans have worked need after the war is already filed in the German archives at Berlin.

So much for the gardens. Now for the houses. I do not know how the Germans have treated the houses. I started into through the shattered facades. Along whole streets of houses which had been rent open, I could find no vestige of any shell hole or of the distinctive marks of a shell usually punctures in brickwork.

The work had been done. I am wholly convinced, by the absence of anything which was even once and most bravely carried away by one of the party. The quarters of the troops, which had been directed were very well defined; and it was in these only that the front walls of the houses had been shattered. Within the houses mess and fith were inevitable. It was a wonder how so much rubbish could have been amassed. In the Hotel de Ville in Peronne, a building spared because of its use as a hospital, the ground floor, save only the cellars and dug-out below the cellars, was impassable for the doctors.

The general impression of desolation wrought by some bull-headed troops, who were so eager to escape to the features of a more odious monster when the minor individual details of the destruction were reached the imagination.

There was a long minor hung about the walls of the wreckage mess of a hammer still lying on the floor. Here was a cabinet with shattered glass, and a lamp which had been hacked by some blunt instrument. Here again was a Renaissance mantlepiece, and a military trunk, and a marble. It had been battered out of shape and pattern by the blunt side of a bayonet. There was not less brutal in the very rare places where apparently something had been spared.

For example, a certain number of books had been left in a fine library, but the greater number were thrown about the floor and wantonly torn and fouled. No pictures were left intact; no single table or chair or piece of crockery, indeed, anywhere could I find trace of furniture. I can only suppose that most of it was carried off and probably in the hands of the Prussian furniture makers, who have great German general stores, and who now much as the recent victory at Vimy Ridge.

Vimy Ridge was taken by Canadian troops, and the British and French artillery that was entirely Canadian—every gun that took part in battering down the splendidly fortified position, and what is of special interest to Ottawa is that a Canadian soldier, who had been killed, was in charge of the Canadian artillery.

It is one officer not Canadian, partly and he was a staff officer, placed to communicate with British officers in linking up the action along the line with other divisions—Ottawa Evening Journal.

Fludud—Why do you watch young Grotto so closely? Are you afraid he is going to elope with your daughter?—No, I'm afraid he isn't.

Bliggins is always lecturing on patriotism.

"Yes. Sometimes I think he is an alien enemy, and is trying to make patriotism unpopular."

The mining and blocking seemed to my eyes rather casual and perfunctory, any rate vastly inferior in thoroughness to the looting and the wanton excesses against property. The military mining and tree felling were done under orders. The stealing and breaking up of gardens and houses were done for pleasure and for avarice.

So it is that you can bicycle along country roads in the rear of the enemy and find a pile of loot. Scores of obvious checks and barriers have been omitted. But in all the towns and villages, and in any single example of slackness in the art, or perhaps science, of throwing and fouling.

In September of 1914, in the neighborhood of Rheims, a French general, a soldier and a gentleman, if ever there was a—showed me in a little shop, how everything was gone. The shop was a little more than twice-halffenny was left in the heap on the floor, and the German soldiers had taken every watch, every sheet, blanket, and bolster.

When a German has advanced since those days. He can now loot a large town so that not the value of a piece of furniture is left, and retreat over a country side without leaving a roof or a saucupen, or a fruit tree.

Babylon in British Hands

Union Jack Flies Over What Was Once Great Babylonian Empire

There are really two Babylons, one the Babylon of today, the other the Babylon of Nebuchadnezzar, says a writer in the British Guardian. The former is the little town of Hillah, with only a few hundred inhabitants and its building is a ruin. The latter is the Babylon of old. The ancient Babylon lies all around Hillah, and the ruins of the city are as large as the city of old. Before the war there were a dozen German scholars living in Babylon, and their researches were not confined wholly to the ancient Babylonian records and the ruins of the city. The British government at a cost of about \$200,000 a year. But the members of the British government at a cost of about \$200,000 a year. But the members of the British government at a cost of about \$200,000 a year.

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Scientific Burglary

Dean Inge Says Teutons Are Not a Fighting Race

Speaking at the Temple church, London, Dean Inge said our opponents in this war were not really a fighting race, but a race of chivalry. War for them was a sort of business, shorn of all romance; it was a scientific burglary by a very large gang.

It seemed to him that reliance on the scientific method of warfare, on democracy, common-sense and industry, or on organized religion, to prevent recurrence of what was happening in each case was futile; they would fall as they had fallen now.

He said that this war was forced upon us, but he did not think we had a right to assume that we and our present allies could never be guilty of breaking the peace at some future time—our past record was not clean enough for that. It was of no use trying to change the world without changing ourselves. We must promote from top to bottom the great reforms in national education which he hoped would come after peace.

All Credit Is Canada's

The Evening Journal is in a position to make announcement of his latest victory at Vimy Ridge.

Vimy Ridge was taken by Canadian troops, and the British and French artillery that was entirely Canadian—every gun that took part in battering down the splendidly fortified position, and what is of special interest to Ottawa is that a Canadian soldier, who had been killed, was in charge of the Canadian artillery.

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"Yes. Sometimes I think he is an alien enemy, and is trying to make patriotism unpopular."

OF LOCAL AND GENERAL INTEREST

Rev. Mr. Kennedy returned to Macleod last night.

The initiatory degree was conferred at Tuesday's meeting of the I.O.O.F.

Pte. C. Mitchell, of Coleman previously reported missing, is believed to have died.

With the new C.P.R. schedule, the morning and evening trains are now a half hour later arriving in Blairmore.

J. C. Boudreau leaves for Calgary by Sunday night's train, where he has secured a good position. Mrs. Boudreau will follow in a few weeks.

H. Adderley and G. Gazzowski spent the half holiday fishing at the Lundbreck Falls. They ran short of gasoline and were obliged to fry fish to get oil to run the car home.

The council board of a rural municipality near Pincher Creek has resolved to tax all land in the municipality for patriotic purposes to the extent of \$3.00 per quarter section.

H. Adderley and G. Gazzowski are doing their best to supply us with "fresh" fish, and many of us have quit eating anything else since Saturday last. Should the price lower our anticipations may be realized.

French aviators, after an inspection of the army aviation field at Kinloch, U.S.A., stated that the United States could end the war at once, making possible a decisive victory over Germany for the Allies, if they could supply 10,000 aviators now.

The local school closes today for the summer holidays. Several of the teachers will go to other parts to spend the vacation. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson will spend the vacation in New Brunswick. Miss Darach goes to Calgary, Miss Fulton to Cowley, and Miss Foster to Washington.

The miners of District 18 will return to work on Tuesday next, if the operators accept the direction given by W. H. Armstrong, the commissioner appointed by the Dominion government to handle the coal situation in this district, and who was given authority to if necessary take over and operate the mines.

It is reported that Pte. C. H. Roy, 79618 of the 31st Canadians, second contingent, after some three years active service as a sniper, has been awarded the D.C.M. for conspicuous bravery on the battlefield. Private Roy is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Roy, of Westville, Nova Scotia, and was previous to enlistment employed with P. Burns & Co., Blairmore.

By command of Lieut.-Governor R. G. Brett, Monday, July 2nd, has been declared Red Cross Day throughout the province. Monday, July 2nd, is to be celebrated this year as Dominion Day, as July 1st falls on Sunday. It is the 50th anniversary of confederation. The idea is to combine the two, giving the anniversary a truly war significance.

We are in receipt of a report from the Provincial Department of Mines, which shows that during the year 1916 the Crown's Nest Pass mines had an output of 1,402,836 tons of bituminous coal, as against 932,623 tons, the combined output of the mines at Canmore, Brazeau, Jasper Park, Yellowhead Pass and Mountain Park. The total output of coal, coke and briquettes for the year amounted to 4,849,604 tons.

Mrs. J. Gibson is visiting in Calgary for a few days.

A large number of local people are in Calgary this week end, attending the exhibition.

J. H. Kerr, of Kelowna, B.C., was in town this week, in the interests of the fruit trade.

Miss V. Ayling is resigning her position with Mr. J. E. Gillis, and leave next week for Cuba.

About sixty pounds of fish were brought in from Cross' Nest Lake yesterday by local Waltonians.

FOR SALE—A 1915-model used Ford, in good condition. Cheap for cash. Apply to The Blairmore Hardware Co.

About five thousand sheep were landed on the Burmis flats on Saturday last, to be pastured in this district. Two full trainloads have also been taken out to the west side of the Rockies.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smallwood have received word from their son, Farrier Sergeant Smallwood, who is now in a convalescent hospital in England. Sergeant Smallwood has been suffering from shell shock for several months.

The Greek cabinet, headed by Alexander Zaimis, has resigned. King Alexander has informed Mr. Jounart, the high commissioner representing France, Great Britain and Russia, that he will ask former premier Venizelos to form a new cabinet.

A fatal auto accident occurred on the Brewery grade at Fernie on Tuesday morning, in which E. C. Robinson, of Lethbridge, lost his life and W. M. Jones was severely injured. Robinson was caught under the car and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and child, at Lethbridge.

The types will often play pranks with a report—as, for example, in this extract from an English newspaper: "The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of pale blue. She was attended by the hat, and carried a bouquet, the gift of the tiffets, silk and a large dark blue bridegroom's two little nieces."

Freddie Bealle, well-known in local circles as a wrestler, etc., left for western points last week, and while cruising on one of the lake steamers took occasion to try and clean up the captain of the boat with an empty bottle and otherwise entertain the nervous passengers. He was successfully tied down with ropes and afterwards made to appear before the powers that be, when justice was administered to a Finn.

The death occurred at his home in Beaver Harbour, Halifax Co., N.S., of John Richard Owen, on Thursday afternoon, June 14th, after a prolonged illness. Deceased was in his seventy-fifth year, and is survived by a sorrowing widow, one daughter, Mrs. A. Shearer, of Blairmore, three sons, Alfred and George, of South Vancouver, B.C. and John Franklyn, of New Glasgow, also two brothers, William and Charles, of Beaver Harbour.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dennis, who for so many years has been assistant to Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and now chief commissioner of the development branch of that service, has been loaned to General White, commanding the British-Canadian recruiting mission in the United States, to assist in obtaining British and Canadian recruits for the army. Colonel Dennis is taking over the command of the western portion of the United States, with headquarters at Chicago.

A. Nutz was in town from Vulcan on Tuesday.

Mrs. and Miss Ostrander are visiting friends in Lethbridge.

A special train, loaded with Doukhobors, passed west on Wednesday morning.

Britain is now spending about \$35,000,000 a day upon the prosecution of the war.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lank and Miss Anna Fulton motored out to Lank Bros' ranch north of Lundbreck on Sunday last.

Rev. F. Peters was up from Zelleve last night, to attend the ordination and induction service at Central Union church.

Miss Lelia Purvis returned from Calgary on Monday. Miss Purvis has accepted a position in the law office of J. E. Gillis.

John Stockett, brother of Lewis Stockett, of the C.P.R. natural resources department, Calgary, dropped dead in the office of the Galt Coal Co., Lethbridge, on Wednesday morning.

We understand that the Blairmore Pharmacy Co. are shortly to move from their present premises to the old "bat" of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, which is now being renovated and remodelled for that purpose.

The man reported to be the head of the German spy system through which information is alleged to have reached Berlin from the United States, was arrested at New York on Wednesday. He describes himself as Albert Wehler, German naval reserve officer, 54 years old.

One of the meanest and rarest thefts ever perpetrated in Canada took place a few days ago at North Bay, when a garden freshly planted with three bags of potatoes was robbed of every bit of the seed. They were dug up by "some person or persons unknown" who worked during the quiet hours of the night.

A traveler among the Eskimos of northern Alaska tells of a custom that reveals an odd mixture of superstition and practical shrewdness. When a child is born, its parents give it the name of the last person who died in that village, partly in the belief that the spirit of the dead person leaves the grave and enters the child and partly in the expectation that the relatives of the dead person will contribute to its support.

A loan of ten million dollars to the imperial munitions board has been made by the C.P.R. The loan, besides being of direct assistance to the imperial authorities in connection with their war supplies transactions in Canada, is considered as also important from the industrial standpoint in the Dominion. It ensures ten million dollars business for Canadian plants at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult to finance business owing to the heavier credit requirements of ordinary commercial business.

Major Wallace Sharpe, of Lundbreck, who enlisted at Pincher Creek with the 138th as lieutenant has won the coveted distinction of having been decorated by French generals with the Croix-de-Guerre for gallantry on the field of battle. Major Sharpe is a son of Mrs. W. T. Eddy, of Lundbreck, who now resides in Calgary. After going overseas he was transferred and crossed to France as lieutenant in a very short time. He was made captain and later raised to the rank of major. He was married during a furlough in England at Christmas time to Miss Nora Mitchell, of Bellevue.

Gunner S. S. Moore, of Macleod, has been wounded in action.

Enlistments in the Dominion for the month of May totalled 7,606.

One of our exchanges this week was addressed to "Blairhorn, Alberta."

The United States' liberty loan has been oversubscribed by fifty-two per cent.

Japan is making aniline dyes. The government is giving aid to the manufacturers.

A large congregation attended Central Union church last evening, when the Rev. James Fulton became ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge.

Members of Bellevue and Blairmore I.O.O.F. lodges decorated the grave of their late brother John Hood at the Billerest cemetery on Sunday morning last.

It takes a woman with nerve to carry a ten-dollar purse with nothing in it but a safety pin and a dozen dry goods samples.

Only a few members turned out for the annual decoration ceremonies of the I.O.O.F. at the local cemetery on Sunday afternoon last.

More than 1,000 persons were killed or injured, or are missing, in consequence of an explosion in munition factories at Bloweg, Austria.

The annual picnic of the Baptist and Presbyterian Sunday schools will be held on the Blairmore flats on Wednesday afternoon next, starting at 2 o'clock.

George McDonald, son of Sheriff McDonald, of Macleod, dropped dead of heart failure at Stettler on Saturday morning last. He was about thirty years of age.

Attention is drawn to the announcement on our front page of the garden feed to be held on the lawn near Mr. Charbonnier's residence on Monday from 3 to 6 p.m.

Mr. Emil Dypolt, of Frank, received a message from Ottawa on Thursday morning, informing him that his son, Anton, was suffering from bullet wounds in the right arm.

A B.C. paper says the Limburger Trust has been hit by the Union Combine. A few days ago in Blairmore an onion dealer was hit by a limburger and is still destined for Ponoka.

Captain "Bob" Bartlett, Arctic explorer and navigator, has left New York city for Newfoundland on the first part of a journey which will carry him far through northern waters in an attempt to rescue the McMillan Arctic expedition, which has been marooned in the far north for nearly four years. Captain Bartlett plans to leave Newfoundland by July 1st in the sailing steamer Neptune. Captain Bartlett hopes to be back by early autumn. This will delay his proposed trip to the Arctic pole drift.

Conversion of the battle-torn cathedral at Reims into a pantheon for the unknown dead of all the armies fighting in France for the common cause of democracy has been determined upon by the French government. The plan to be put into execution as soon as the war is over, has been announced in dispatches to the headquarters here of the French restoration fund. It is proposed that the cathedral shall not be restored, but that representatives of all the Allies shall place their battle flags within what remains of the historic edifice, which then shall be formally dedicated to the monument to the heroic dead.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with the provisions of the Irrigation Act, the MCGILLIVRAY CREEK COAL AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED, have filed the necessary memorial and plans required by Sections 15 and 16 of the said Act, with the Commissioner of Irrigation, at Calgary, Alberta.

The applicant company applies for the right to divert two and one-half second of water from McGillivray Creek at a point on the road allowance between the Northwest quarter of Section 7 and the Northwest quarter of Section 8, township 5, range 4; West of the 9th meridian, for industrial and other purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works, as shown by the memorial and plans filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said industrial and other purposes.

The said Northwest quarter of section 8 is affected by right of way for the proposed works.

DATED at Coleman, Alberta, this 12th day of May, 1917.

MCGILLIVRAY CREEK COAL & COKE CO., LTD., Applicants.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE OF DONALD ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, late of the Town of Blairmore, in the Province of Alberta, Contractor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late Donald Alexander Sinclair, who died on or about the 2nd day of May, A.D. 1917, are required to send to the undersigned Executor of his estate, addressed to the office of J. E. Gillis, his solicitor, at Blairmore, in the said Province of Alberta, or before the 15th day of August, 1917, a full statement verified of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed or brought to her knowledge.

DATED at Blairmore this 11th day of June, A.D. 1917.

LOUISE G. SINCLAIR, Executrix.
Office of J. E. GILLIS, Solicitor,
Blairmore, Alberta.

Approved: "E. P. McN.", J. —ju29

DENTISTRY

R. K. Lillie, D.D.S., L.D.S.

Graduate N.U.D.S., Chicago

Offices:
Coleman and Blairmore

Hours:
Coleman, Morning 9 to 12
Blairmore, Afternoon 1 to 6

Evenings by Appointment

Phones:
Both Offices 33, Residence 153

The National Elevator at Harrow, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, with over 8,000 bushels of wheat.

WANTED—Woman or girl, as housekeeper. Must be English-speaking, good cook and housekeeper. Apply to Blairmore Trading Co.

Melvin had just returned from college. His education was evident in his every remark, and his mother appreciated it.

"Mother, shall I extinguish the light?" he asked his mother the first night.

"Why, now, what do you mean?" she asked.

"That means, shall I put the light out?" he said.

"Oh, surely, my son."

The next morning he asked:

"Mother, may I read you a narrative?"

"Why, what does that mean?" asked the mother.

"Simply that I would like to read you a short tale," answered Melvin.

"Surely. Read it," answered the mother.

That night at a reception a dog ran into the room, and the good mother said: "Melvin, please catch the dog by the narrative and extinguish him."

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Edmonton

Exhibition

July 9 to 14

SINGLE FARE

For The Round Trip

To Edmonton

From all stations in

Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Tickets on sale July 7 to 14.

Return limit July 16, 1917.

Full information from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or to

R. Dawson,

District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alberta.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Dominion Day

July 2nd, 1917

Fare and One Third

For The Round Trip

Between All Stations.

Tickets on Sale June 29 to July 2

Final Return Limit July 4th, 1917

Tickets and full information from any Canadian Pacific Agent.

R. Dawson,

District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alberta.

W. G. Fraser

Contractor

Plastering, Kalsomining,
Painting, Paper Hanging

Silvage-Trimmed "Empire" Wall
Paper in stock.

Estimates given.
First-class Mechanics supplied
for all work.

Prompt Service. Moderate Rates.
House to Rent—in Frank—\$10 and up
—Light and water in—

Phone 62

J. B. HARMER

Agent:

Fire, Accident, Plate Glass
and
Automobile Insurance.

Rents Collected

P.O. Block Blairmore

FOR SALE

Pedigreed Shorthorn Bull

two-year-old, for \$200.

Apply to
A. WARDMAN, Burmis.

Try It Out!

A Day with the

Trout in The

Foothills Country

"Windsor Hotel,"

T. Madden, Prop.,
Lundbreck, Alberta

Save as You Spend!

Get acquainted with the
"L.B.K." Store and Prices

A. Carwell, Agent
Lundbreck, Alta.

Miss Beatrice Baird has resigned

her position in the local branch of

the Union Bank, and is being suc-

ceeded by Miss Blais, of the Belle-

vue branch.

The state of California during

the last six years has expended

the enormous sum of over \$74,740,000